

MAIL-FLIERS STAY ON JOB; PEACE NEAR

Agreement Between Pilots and
Postal Officials in Sight
in Washington.

ROW TO BETTER SERVICE

Bickerings Will Not Continue,
It Is Believed—Basis of
Peace Withheld.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—An agreement between the air pilots and Second Assistant Postmaster-General Praeger is in sight. The conference will resume its sittings to-morrow with every prospect that before night a complete *modus vivendi* will have been established. Meanwhile the air mail fliers have decided to maintain schedules and the flights to-day were carried through in accordance with yesterday's tentative agreement.

Mr. Praeger announced to night that his conference with Charles Anglin, representative of the pilots, was carried through with entire harmony and every prospect that the details of an agreement would be perfected to-morrow. In attendance at the conference in addition to Mr. Praeger and Pilot Anglin, there were Superintendent Stanton of the Eastern Division and Chief Corridon of the General Division of the Post Office Department, in which the air mail service is included.

It is believed that as a sequel to the present break and restoration of relations great good had been accomplished and from now on the air mail service will be free from the disagreements and bickerings that have characterized the last few days. No explanation as to the details of the new basis of agreement were put forth by Mr. Praeger and Pilot Anglin accepting Mr. Praeger's injunction of secrecy.

LONG DELAY, BUT AIR MAIL FINALLY GOES

Ten Sacks Leave for Chicago
—Record Run Made.

The mail went winging through the air yesterday at considerably more than a mile a minute, carried by pilots who were hopeful that their strike was over. The day started with a long delay in the flight to Chicago, but later the schedule was generally followed. Pilot Harold Lewis, who was due to fly the Belmont Park-Bellefonte stretch of the route to Chicago, did not arrive at 5 o'clock, the starting time. As minutes dragged into hours arrangements were being made for a reserve pilot to take out the mail, but at 3:27 the regular pilot arrived. He explained to H. W. Powers, manager of the field, that he had been held up by a bad train connection.

Ten sacks of mail were waiting for him in a De Havilland machine. He made a quick takeoff, cleared the field once and waving both hands he soared away to the west. Although his late start had held up the mail, four pouches which had not reached the field at 5

o'clock were added to the regular load. Two of the four had gone astray, but were rescued and brought to the field in time for the flight.

Pilot Haddock got away on the Washington trip at 11:37, and Pilot Stevens arrived from Bellefonte at 12:33 P. M. with mail from Chicago. He had "given her the gun" all the way, he said, and covered the route in ninety minutes. This is said to be the record to Bellefonte. Pilot Page arrived from Washington with the air mail at 12:41 P. M., after being in the air about two hours.

The wage scale of the pilots has been reduced since the start of the service, according to Leon Smith, who with E. Hamilton Lee was dismissed from the service on Tuesday for failing to take up heavy planes with the mail in bad weather. It was because the post office officials refused to restate these two men that the mail pilots struck.

Pilot Smith said that he and Lee, who were connected with the service since its start more than a year ago, were being paid at the rate of \$3,600 a year. Under the new scale which has come into effect the maximum wage paid other pilots is \$2,800 a year. A new man in the air mail service is paid \$2,000 at the start. He receives a 10 per cent increase in salary for every thirty hours of flying until he is getting \$3,500.

CONGRATULATES PESSOA

Wilson Cables Congratulations to
Brazil's New President.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—President Wilson has sent the following cablegram to President Pessoa of Brazil on the occasion of the inauguration of the Brazilian President to-day at Rio Janeiro:

"On this memorable day, when at the call of your fellow countrymen you assume the high mandate to guide the destinies of Brazil, I wish you on behalf of the American Government and people the fullest measure of success in your enlightened efforts to promote the progress and prosperity of the Brazilian people."

May I add assurances of my high personal esteem and of the very pleasant memories left among my fellow countrymen by your Excellency's visit to the United States.

BERGER INVOKES PARALLEL

Asks Why Seats Are Held by Congressmen Who Opposed War.

WASHINGTON, July 26.—Victor Berger of Milwaukee, whose right to a seat in the House of Representatives is being contested because of his conviction for violation of the espionage act, told the special House investigating committee to-day that if Democrats and Republicans who voted against war were allowed to retain their seats, Socialists could not be barred because they had "pleaded for neutrality."

"You must remember," interrupted Representative Volney Davis, "that some of the Democratic and Republican members of this House also voted against war budgets."

"Yes, and I am glad of it," Berger replied.

K. of C. Entertain Middle.

The Knights of Columbus are making the life of the 1,200 midshipmen now aboard the six warships in the North River as pleasant as life aboard ship may be. They have piled the midshipmen with 100,000 cigarettes, 50,000 pieces of candy and enough handkerchiefs to meet any sort of emergency. Furthermore the K. of C. is staging boxing and variety shows on the ships nightly.

INDUSTRIES HURT BY U. S. RAIL RATE

Discrimination in Favor of
Foreign Makers Charged
By Fordney.

Special Despatch to THE SUN.
WASHINGTON, July 26.—Discrimination against American manufacturers in favor of the Orient, South America and Mexico was charged against the Railroad Administration by Representative Fordney (Mich.), chairman of the Ways and Means Committee, in a speech in the House to-day.

The Railroad Administration, Mr. Fordney declared, had fixed freight rates on imported goods shipped from the Pacific coast east that were lower than those carrying charges on similar commodities produced by Americans in the Western States.

Under this arrangement, he explained, it was cheaper to ship imported goods from San Francisco to Chicago than it was to send American-made goods over the same route.

The attack on the Railroad Administration was extended to President Wilson. "If you had in your employ," he said, "a superintendent of a mill and were to find that he was discriminating against you, would you raise his wages? No, you would raise him from his seat and discharge him. The President is our superintendent of railways and he has discriminated against the American manufacturers and workers in favor of Japan, China, Mexico and South America."

To hear out his charge Mr. Fordney submitted the following table, based on the 100 pound rate from the Pacific coast to the Middle West:

	American, Oriental.
Coffee	\$2.27
Hair	2.21
Fish	2.21
Furniture	2.21
Glass	2.21

"This reduction," Mr. Fordney resumed, "is a clear and unwarranted invasion against American industry and must work a hardship on the American laboring man. In Japan laborers work for from 15 to 50 cents a day, as compared with American wages. In addition, some of the goods brought in are manufactured by child labor. We have laws in this country forbidding the interstate shipment of goods made by child labor, yet we allow the importation of goods thus made."

"We must put up the bars let down by our Democratic friends. The protective tariff is the only salvation of the laboring man in this country. Wages must be kept up. No Congress that is really patriotic will try to deport American capital. No nation can become rich by purchasing abroad. Our own people are our best customers. Why not sell to them, instead of allowing outsiders to absorb their trade."

"The general public has paid dearly for the increased revenues of the railroads under Government control, Mr. Fordney said.

"For every 77 cents of increased revenue of the railroads," he declared, "we have spent 123 cents. If that is not extravagance, I don't know what it is; it is incompetency."

OCCUPY MEXICO, DEMAND IN HOUSE

Continued from First Page.

chung of bombastic egotism and ignorance."

In asking unanimous consent to address the House for thirty minutes, Mr. Hudspeeth stated he desired to reply to the recent speech of Representative La Guardia (New York).

Mr. La Guardia was severely criticized for statements which were interpreted as laudatory of Huerta and Felix Diaz.

Replies to La Guardia.

"Felix Diaz is a moral pervert and a political degenerate, a coward and a traitor," Mr. Hudspeeth asserted. "And Huerta, the man whom Mr. La Guardia defended, was the man who put out the tongue of the deputy, Felix Gonzalez, because he denounced him as a tyrant and the assassin of Francisco Madero. This same Huerta later put Gonzalez out of his misery by having his guards kill him in his dungeon."

Replying to Mr. La Guardia's declaration that Villa did not participate in the raid on Columbus, N. M., Mr. Hudspeeth said: "Villa was there. Competent witnesses saw him, including one woman whom he and his band outraged on the way."

Charging that Gen. Aguilar, son-in-law of Carranza and the Mexican Ambassador to the United States, had been elevated from obscure positions as a milk pedler and engineer respectively, Mr. Hudspeeth characterized an answering recent statement of the Mexican Ambassador that Mexico always had taken prompt action in cases where Americans had been attacked. He said: "You cannot produce a single instance in the last ten years to show that a Mexican has ever been punished for his treatment of Americans."

Fletcher to Mexicans.

The message sent by Ambassador Fletcher to the Mexican Congress reads:

"I beg to express my sincere appreciation of the cordial sentiments expressed in the kind telegram of your self and other members of the House of Representatives and fervently share your hopes and desires for more close and friendly relations between our two countries and trust that I may count on your patriotic cooperation toward securing more efficient and adequate protection for the lives of Americans in Mexico and that unhampered enjoyment by Americans of property rights lawfully acquired in Mexico, which is accorded them in other friendly countries, thus removing the most serious causes of difficulty and misunderstanding between two great peoples, who, I am convinced, desire to live in neighborly friendship based upon justice and mutual respect."

Mexican Congress's Reply.

The message received by Ambassador Fletcher from the Mexican Congress says:

"The undersigned members of the Senate of the Mexican Republic have the satisfaction of sending to Mr. Henry Prather Fletcher their warmest congratulations upon his fair declaration with regard to Mexico, made before the committee of the House of Representatives of the United States."

As we believe in the drawing together of the friendly relations between the two countries upon bases of justice and dignity, we can do no less than manifest to you our sincere satisfaction for your just statements.

The undersigned members of the national Legislature, having noted with profound satisfaction the just statements made to the Rules Committee of the American Congress relating to the Mexican situation, are pleased that the representatives of the country of Franklin and Washington should do justice to a young people making every effort to organize themselves democratically under a government desiring to give guarantees to nationals as well as foreigners. We send to you affectionate greetings.

Bonillas's Statement.

The statement of Ambassador Bonillas reads:

"Mexico to-day has a stable Government. True there are some districts in which a few bandits are at large. Mexico is in the aftermath of a civil war and the conditions in these few areas are such as have followed such struggles in all lands. In your own South it was many years after Appomattox before conditions were restored to normal and your central Government was occupied a long time in the work of pacification in a few of the remote districts."

Yet because the James boys, the Apache Kid, Geronimo and other bandits in the Southwest continued their depredations after the civil war no one would have urged that the American Government was 'unstable.'

"In addition to the after effects of the civil strife there are parts of Mexico in which conditions to-day are much as they were in your own West not so many years ago. Your army was kept busy for two generations by the Indians and bandits of the West. Within my own memory, the border districts of Mexico were raided almost constantly by Indians escaping from reservations on your own side of the border. Cooperation of the two Governments (Treaty of 1885) in the matter of pursuit of bandits and cattle thieves across the international line resulted in the suppression of most of these disorders in the early '80s, culminating in the capture of the Apache Geronimo and his band of Chiricahua Indians by the forces of Gen. Miles in 1886."

"We are now trying to arrange for a renewal of the former system. Foreigners in Mexico to-day are accorded every protection. In the few disturbed areas they are occasionally made the victims of bandits, but in every case the Government is devoting the utmost of the criminals. In such areas the foreigners undergo a risk that he assumes when he enters such an area and

energy to the pursuit and punishment of his peril is not greater than the danger to Mexicans.

"A few wandering bandits scattered over an immense and sparsely settled country—a country of mountains and wilderness in part—can keep a great many troops busy in pursuit, as your own Western experiences have demonstrated. The Mexican Government to-day is spending two-thirds of its national income on the pursuit and punishment of bandits. It has an army of over 50,000 men engaged in this work and troops are ever on the heels of these bands. The whole business is in process of being wound up at this time. Zapata and many other bandit chiefs have been tracked to their lairs and killed.

"Other small bands are breaking up. The Mexican Government to-day is making a showing in this tremendous task of pacification which compares favorably with the effort of any Government which has ever been confronted with conditions at all similar.

"Mexico has never repudiated any of her international obligations, and will meet every debt which is due. She has the resources to discharge every obligation without making any serious drain on her national wealth, and as fast as these assets become available with the revival of industry she will meet her obligations. In the oil regions there has not been one instance of confiscation nor are the companies paying royalties. In

1918 they produced \$4,000,000 barrels of oil out of a potential capacity of their wells of over \$50,000,000 barrels. Their own published balance sheets show their prosperity and profits."

FINNS ELECT STAHLBERG.

Diet Names Him President of New Republic.

HELSINKI, July 26.—The Finnish Diet yesterday elected Prof. K. J. Stahlberg President of the Republic. Prof. Stahlberg received 143 votes, while Gen. Justus Mannherm, who has been acting as Regent, was given fifty votes.

Kaarlo Juho Stahlberg has been for several years the leader of the National Progressive party in the Finnish Diet and was elected Speaker in 1914. He was born in 1868. He is president of the highest administrative court in Finland and professor of laws in the University of Helsinki.

President Stahlberg's advocacy of democratic principles brought him under the ban of the old Russian imperialist regime, and at one time he was ordered expelled from the Diet by the Russian Governor-General. He has travelled extensively and is well known in European university circles.

BONWIT TELLER & CO.

The Specialty Shop of Originations

FIFTH AVENUE AT 38TH STREET

ANNOUNCE BEGINNING (TOMORROW) MONDAY

The Pre-Inventory Clearance Sale of Women's and Misses' Summer Apparel

At Greatly Reduced Prices

The quantities at each price are limited. And while all sizes and colors are not represented in each style—collectively there is almost every size. All small groups of apparel and odd prices are included regardless of former prices. The following items are typical of the collection:

NO C. O. D.'S

Women's Tailored Suits
Of serge, wool jersey and tweed. A number of black serge in large sizes.
Formerly \$39.00 to \$55.00 **25.00**

Women's Tailored Suits
Various styles in strictly tailored and trimmed models.
Formerly \$39.00 to \$55.00 **44.00**

Women's Tailored Suits
Typical exclusive models of this shop, developed in gabardine and tricotine.
Formerly \$55.00 to \$150.00 **55.00**

Women's Tailored Suits
Of tussah, faille and tricolette in smart country styles.
Formerly up to \$88.00 **75.00**

Women's Tricolette Suits
In navy blue, black, white, tan and grey. Very handsome models.
Formerly \$110.00 to \$135.00 **95.00**

Women's Organdie Blouses
Frisled slip-over models in various pastel shades.
Formerly 5.50 **3.90**

Women's Slip-Over Blouses
Of vari-colored striped muslins with flower design.
Formerly 8.50 **5.50**

Women's Overblouses
Of printed Georgette crepe, vari-toned light and dark colorings.
Formerly 18.50 **10.50**

Women's Organdie Skirts
A collection of various styles in white and light pastel shades.
Formerly 11.50 to 15.00 **4.50**

Georgette and Silk Skirts
An assortment of styles and colors—some with insets of lace.
Formerly 29.50 to 35.00 **10.00**

Wool Middy Sweaters
In the favored shades, narrow collars, ribbed bottom.
Formerly 6.75 **4.95**

Silk Middy Sweaters
Only one model of a kind from the regular stock in various styles.
Formerly 25.00 **15.00**

Silk Coat Sweaters
In a number of various styles and colorings. Only one of a kind.
Formerly \$25.00 to \$55.00 **28.50**

Front & Back Lace Corsets
of Summer Satin & Light Broche
3.95 4.95 5.95
An assortment of various styles including special riding and sports wear models.

NO APPROVALS

Women's Summer Frocks
Two or three frocks of a kind in organdie, check and plaid gingham and voile.
Formerly 23.50 to 29.50 **15.00**

Women's Summer Frocks
A collection of various styles in voile and white dotted Swiss.
Formerly 29.50 **18.00**

Women's Summer Frocks
Various styles of crepe de chine, tub silk and handkerchief linen.
Formerly \$39.50 to \$45.00 **29.50**

Women's Foulard Frocks
Of all foulard and foulard with Georgette in light and dark shades.
Formerly 55.00 to 69.50 **38.00**

French Hand-Made Frocks
A limited number of handkerchief linen and voile.
Formerly 65.00 to 79.50 **49.50**

Women's Evening Gowns
Of taffeta, of taffeta and net, end of satin with metal thread.
Formerly 79.50 to 95.00 **49.50**

Pongee Coats & Capes
Made in simple utility styles for motoring and travel wear.
Formerly 18.75 to 22.50 **15.00**

Women's Outing Jackets
In a collection which includes various styles and fabrics.
Formerly 18.50 to 39.50 **12.50**

Women's Capes & Coats
Two or three capes or coats of a kind in tricotine.
Formerly 59.00 to 89.50 **30.00**

Satin & Duvelty Dolmans
Various shades of duvelty with satin tops to match.
Formerly 125.00 **75.00**

Satin & Duvelty Capes
Various shades of duvelty with satin tops to match.
Formerly 135.00 **75.00**

Satin & Tricolette Capes
One or two of a kind—dressy types for afternoon or evening wear in black.
Formerly 79.50 to 150.00 **75.00**

(SPORTS APPAREL THIRD FLOOR)
Tan Leather Jackets
Made of soft, pliable leather, full lined.
Formerly 50.00 **30.00**

Hand Woven Tweed Suits
Plaided sport types made of imported Scotch tweed.
Formerly 79.50 **50.00**

Wool Jersey Suits
Tuxedo and coat models in purple, henna, old rose and old blue only.
Formerly 45.00 to 50.00 **35.00**

NO CREDITS

Misses' Summer Frocks
Various styles and colorings in organdie, gingham plaids, linen and voiles.
Formerly 18.50 to 29.50 **12.75**

Misses' Summer Frocks
Of Georgette crepe in light colors; also linen, organdie and gingham.
Formerly 27.50 to 39.75 **22.50**

Misses' Summer Frocks
Of Georgette crepe in light colors; also linen, organdie and gingham.
Formerly 45.00 to 59.50 **35.00**

Misses' Silk Dresses
Of crepe de chine, light colored Georgette, a few foulard and flowered chiffon.
Formerly 35.00 to 49.50 **33.00**

Misses' Capes
In navy blue, in serge and tricotine.
Formerly 45.00 to 69.50 **37.50**

Misses' Tailored Suits
Various styles in serge, tricotine and Pointe twill.
Formerly 39.75 to 59.50 **25.00**

Misses' Tailored Suits
Made of serge, tricotine and Pointe twill, in various models.
Formerly 55.00 to 75.00 **44.00**

Bathing Frocks
Taffeta silk bloomer suit, piped with check silk.
Formerly 22.50 **14.50**

Swimming Suits
Of wool jersey, trimmed in contrasting colors.
Formerly 7.95 **5.95**

Boudoir Gowns
Of chiffon combined with net and meteor.
Formerly 29.00 to 49.00 **19.75**

Boudoir Gowns
A collection of very attractive styles in Georgette, meteor and chiffon.
Formerly 79.00 **39.00**

Handsome Negligees
Various styles in Georgette, meteor, hand-dyed Batik and chiffon.
Formerly 89.00 **59.00**

Negligee House Gowns
Of broadcote, meteor, chiffon and Georgette crepe.
Formerly 95.00 to 125.00 **79.00**

Negligee House Gowns
Of chiffon, rich and exclusive broadcote and meteor.
Formerly 165.00 to 200.00 **125.00**

Lord & Taylor

38th Street

FIFTH AVENUE

39th Street

Telephone Orders filled—Phone Greeley 1900—Ask for Telephone Order Desk.

Tomorrow—Opening Day of The August Sale of Furs

Planned on a More Intensive, Impressive Scale Than Ever Before and
Providing Values That Are in Every Individual Instance—Exceptional

AN EVENT arranged to introduce the New Department, spacious, superbly equipped, splendidly prepared to meet a critical clientele's exacting demands.

Elegance Distinguishes the New Fur Fashions

Coats in straight youthful box models, or luxurious draped Wraps that give the new silhouette's graceful lines. Collars, cuffs are novel in cut; belts of unusual style.

Hudson Seal Coats

(Real dyed Muskrat)
Natural Squirrel Collar and deep Cuffs; a jaunty self bordered Box model.
\$245.00

Natural Nutria Muffler Collar and deep Cuffs finish a smart model, self bordered.
\$235.00

Australian Opossum Cape Collar and Cuffs add to the elegance of a knee length model.
\$295.00

A Wrap Coat—full length and with circular yoke—is gracefully draped; collar and cuffs of taupe or sable Squirrel.
\$435.00

Skunk Collar and Cuffs finish a handsome long Coat on conventional lines.
\$425.00

Moleskin Wrap Coats

Full length model, richly effective and of beautifully matched pelts; cape collar of Grey Squirrel or Moleskin.
\$465.00

Natural Muskrat Coats

Knee length, youthful model with deep reversed border and broad belt; large shawl collar and cuffs.
\$175.00

In purchasing Furs the reliability of the House from which they are bought is the only safeguard. Lord & Taylor Furs have for nearly a century maintained a Record for Quality, Style and Absolute Dependability. Furs purchased during the August Sale will be stored without charge until later this year.



Neckpieces and Muffs

Novelties of extremely smart styles in Fashion's favored furs; many in natural colors, others cleverly dyed in new shades.

Skunk Furs

Cape shaped Scarfs, trimmed with tails \$79.50
Animal shaped Scarfs, silk lined..... \$42.50
Two skin animal shaped Scarfs..... \$37.50
Canteen Muffs..... \$45.00 and \$55.00

Black Lynx Furs

Animal shaped Scarfs, silk lined..... \$37.50
Cape shaped Animal Scarfs..... \$47.50
Cape shaped, silk lined Scarfs..... \$67.50

Dyed Fox and Wolf Furs

Taupe Fox Animal Scarfs, silk lined..... \$57.50
Lucille Fox Animal Scarfs, silk lined..... \$55.00
Fox Muffs, Taupe or Lucille shade..... \$52.50
Wolf Scarfs, Taupe or Lucille..... \$29.50

Hudson Seal—(dyed muskrat)

Tie Scarfs, with pointed ends..... \$39.50
Muffs..... \$27.50

Natural Furs

Natural Mink, four skin, Tie Scarfs, head and tail trimmed; silk lined..... \$97.50
Natural Squirrel, fancy tie Scarf, with deep pointed ends, silk lined..... \$43.50
Natural Raccoon Scarfs, animal shaped, or in Fisher dyed effects..... \$29.50
Muffs to match..... \$29.50